

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

Wallsburg and Its Founder

Communities that grew up in western frontier lands often were christened with names of outstanding people who influenced the development of the area. Many cities, towns and villages can trace their names to a famous explorer, a courageous colonizer, perhaps a military officer or even some prominent political or religious leader.

However, few communities have a more illustrious namesake than does Wallsburg, a settlement of about 300 persons located 14 miles south of Heber City.

The town is named for William Madison Wall, a native of North Carolina, who, during his lifetime, was an explorer, colonizer, military officer, political official and Church leader.

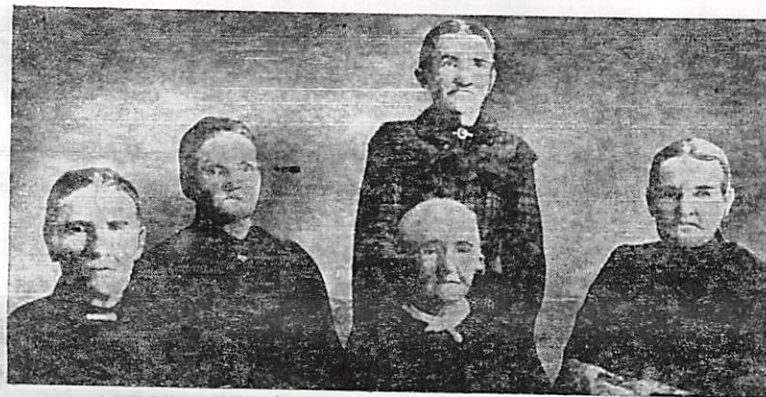
He was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, Sept. 30, 1821, a son of Isaac and Nancy Wall, and joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at the age of 21. He lived with the saints in Nauvoo, Ill., until their exodus in 1846-47 and came to the Utah Territory in 1850 as a captain of fifty people in the seventh pioneer company. He also assisted in organizing the Mormon Battalion.

When he arrived in the new territory, Wall made his way to Provo where he established a home. He was soon appointed Bishop of the Provo Fourth Ward and served from 1852 to 1854. He was captain of a cavalry company in the territorial militia and served a number of military missions. Then in 1856 he was called by the Church to serve as a missionary to Australia where he was president of the New South Wales Conference.

When he returned from Australia, Elder Wall was placed in charge of a company of Mormon immigrants. As they arrived in California they found animosity toward the Church at a fever pitch. A train of immigrants bound for California had been killed in southern California in what became known as the Mountain Meadows Massacre.

When the Mormons were discovered by some of the residents in San Pedro, California, where Elder Wall and his company had landed, mob violence broke out. Even though the Mormons had just arrived that day, the angered citizens demanded the life of Elder Wall.

Twice during the night the mobs tried to break into his hotel room to kill him. Elder Wall was unarmed, so he tore a wooden roller from his bed and in a calm voice told the angered people outside the door that he knew the door was flimsy and they could easily break in. How-



William Madison Wall, for whom Wallsburg was named, and his five wives, Nancy, Emma, Elizabeth, Suzie and Sarah.

ever, he warned them that the first one to break in would be killed. No one volunteered to be first.

The next morning, as he left the hotel, Elder Wall was surrounded by a mob brandishing ropes and threatening to "string him up." He felt almost as if his time to die had come, and asked to speak a few last words. He said in his journal, later:

"I had one little wish to impress upon their minds, and that was that some of them had to die in the operation and I did not wish to kill any man that had a drop of honest blood in him; if there were any such men I begged them to withdraw and let the worst hounds they had remain to do the deed, as I should certainly kill three or four."

Apparently all in the mob felt honest for Elder Wall went free.

Returning to Provo, he was appointed marshal of Provo and then sheriff of Utah County.

His tenure as sheriff was often bullet-punctuated since the friction between Mormons and anti-Mormons was high, and federal troops commanded by General Johnston were also stationed in Utah County.

The Deseret News of Jan. 6, 1859, noted briefly that "last Friday

evening when W. M. Wall, Marshal of Provo, was walking through the streets of that city a ball was shot through his hat and grazed his head and knocked him down."

Wall was also one of the most skillful Indian negotiators among the Mormons and frequently served assignments for President Brigham Young in pacifying the Indians. Many of his dealings with the Indians are discussed in detail in Chapter 7.

"Provo" Valley was discovered early in the 1850's by three men who climbed the Wasatch Range from Big Cottonwood canyon and descended the western slopes of the valley. Their report created much interest and ways were immediately sought to get into the valley. By 1855 or '56 the pioneers began taking their cattle in via an Indian trail that began near Pleasant Grove, up Grove Creek over the northwest end of Timpanogos, down Bear canyon to the left fork of American Fork canyon, up this canyon to the summit and thence down into the Midway area.

On the 19th of January 1855 the State Legislature incorporated the Provo Canyon Road Co. which authorized Aaron Johnson, Thomas S. Williams, Evan M. Green and William Wall to build a road up Provo Canyon. Very little was done at this time, however. In June of 1856 William M. Wall was called on a mission to serve in Australia. He returned late in 1857, having been called home because of the Johnston's Army affair. Early in 1858, he and others began talking about the "road" again and on June 8, 1858 Brigham Young called a meeting at Provo, organized a new Company and work was started immediately. The road was to go from Provo through Provo Canyon to the Kamas Bench and thence on to the "Mormon Trail" in Weber Canyon. \$19,000.00 was allocated for the cost of the road, much of which was paid for in "Deseret Script."

A large bridge in Provo Canyon was completed about the 13th of October and by the 12th of Nov. 1858 the road was near enough completed that "100 teamsters started for the United States over the new road." (Deseret News, Nov. 12, 1858).

The first group of settlers to go into the valley over the new road were George Washington Bean, William Meeks, Aaron Daniels and William Wall. The Beans and Walls settled near the neck of the canyon in the south end of the valley, where they had established their headquarters during the construction of the road. Daniels and Meeks went further north.

George Washington Bean, a surveyor and Indian interpreter, had with his brother, James, been very active in getting the new road built. George W. Bean was the first to take up ground in Round Valley and in the fall of 1860 he sold his holdings in Provo Valley to his father-in-law, William M. Wall, so he could spend his entire efforts improving his holdings in Round Valley. He mentions in his writings about having to go by way of Salt Lake City and Park City to get to their ranch because of the floods of 1862. By 1864 he was no longer in Round Valley.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON BEAN
Son of James Bean and Elizabeth Lewis.
Born April 1, 1831, Wade County, Ill.
Came to Utah Oct. 2, 1847, Jedediah M.
Grant Company.

BEAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON (son of James Bean and Elizabeth Lewis). Born April 1, 1831, Wayne county, Ill. Came to Utah Oct. 2, 1847, Jedediah M. Grant company.

Married Elizabeth Baum Jan. 6, 1853, at Provo (daughter of Jacob Baum and Agnes Harris of Chester county, Pa., pioneers Oct. 1852, Jacob Baum company). She was born Jan. 27, 1834. Their children: Elizabeth Agnes b. Aug. 19, 1854, m. Parley Peterson; George Teacum b. Dec. 26, 1856, m. Cella Hunt; Epaminondas b. June 13, 1859, m. Ina F. Hunt; Anne Alida b. July 28, 1861, m. Paul Von Nordeck; Victor Emanuel b. Feb. 5, 1864, m. Mary Hannah Baker; Marquis LaFayette b. Nov. 4, 1865, m. Annie Horne; Willard Washington b. May 16, 1868, m. Gussie Felt; Flora Diana b. Nov. 14, 1871, m. Joseph L. Horne; Orestes Utah b. Nov. 8, 1873; Junius b. Oct. 17, 1878, died. Family home Provo.

Married Emily Haws Dec. 10, 1856, at Provo (daughter of John Haws and Martha Masters of Wayne county, Ill., pioneers 1850). She was born Feb. 27, 1836. Their children: Malinda b. Jan. 26, 1858, m. George A. Beal; Ontas, died; Lola b. Sept. 10, 1861, m. Ruben Farnsworth; Ella b. March 9, 1865, m. A. D. Thurber; Charles L. b. Jan. 29, 1867, m. Mary Jensen; Emily b. July 17, 1869, m. Edward Payne; Burton John b. Dec. 2, 1871, m. Ora Bartlett. Family home Richfield, Utah.

Married Mary Jane Wall Dec. 15, 1856, at Provo (daugh-

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ter of William Wall and Nancy Haws of Illinois pioneers Sept. 1850, William Wall company). She was born April 12, 1841. Their children: William James b. March 14, 1858, m. Natalia Outzen; Mary Geneva b. Dec. 15, 1859, m. William Collins; Leo Albert b. Sept. 1, 1861, m. Ottaminnie Baker; Nancy Vilate b. April 6, 1864, m. Abram Johnson; Eliza Isabelle b. Dec. 4, 1865, died; Chloe Diantha b. Dec. 4, 1867, m. John E. Eversoll; Malissa b. Feb. 21, 1870, m. S. G. Clark; Virgilus b. July 21, 1872, m. Annie Bartlett; Eda Jane b. Sept. 22, 1874, m. John H. Eversoll; Isaac Wall b. Nov. 30, 1876, m. Hattie Bartlett; Jesse Fuller b. Feb. 21, 1878, m. Cecil Gardner; Taylor Jay b. Nov. 5, 1881; Cornelia b. Dec. 11, 1884. Family home Richfield.

Veteran Black Hawk war; pioneers to Sevier valley 1851. Probate judge Provo eight years and Richfield six years; U. S. revenue collector; assessor and collector Utah county; deputy U. S. marshal. Helped establish Mormon fort at Las Vegas, Nev., 1859; assisted to bring back colony of Sacramento valley; first counselor to President Seegmiller, Sevier stake; high priest. Farmer and stockraiser. Died Dec. 9, 1897.

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and attained the rank of Captain in the Territorial Militia.

Children of Joseph and Ellenora were:
 Mary Jane, died as an infant
 Joseph Jr., married Lucy A. Baker
 Emma Lenora, married John M. Parry
 Anna Eliza, married John A. Phillips
 Milton, married Mary Carlson
 Isaac (Ike), married Thea Anderson
 Nellie, married Dr. George Anderson
 Tillie, married Ed Warburton
 Elmer Acred, married Maude Beeley
 Clarence Cecil, married Florence Johnson
 Irwin Heaton, married Chloe Murdock

LUCIAN HEATON AND JANET CLOTWORTHY JACOB



Lucian Heaton Jacob was born February 22, 1836, at Warsaw, Illinois, a son of Norton and Emily Heaton Jacob. He was the third of 16 children. He married Janet Clotworthy, who was born Sept. 22, 1846, a daughter of Hugh and Jean Maitland Clotworthy. Janet died February 20, 1871 and Lucian was lost in a river accident May 18, 1875.

Lucian was a boy of 12 when he crossed the plains with his family, and had much of the care of his mother assigned to him as his father was directing the company. Lucian was given the responsibility also as a guard over the seventh group of 50.

After the family settled in Salt Lake Valley they endured many hardships. Lucian broke his leg while bringing wood from Red Butte Canyon, and was unable to work for some time.

Later, the family moved to Midway where Lucian worked in the fields. He was a capable violinist and played for nearly all the dances.

Lucian and Janet were married when she was only 15. Lucian adored his young bride,

and did his best to provide the necessities and luxuries of life.

They were the parents of four children, and about six weeks after the youngest was born, Janet became ill with cancer. She was taken to Salt Lake for medical treatment, but made no progress, and so returned home where 18 months later she died at the age of 24.

Lucian was heartbroken and became despondent. Sometime after his wife's death he traveled to Elsinore in the hope that his father's family could help provide for his children, but it was not possible for his step-mother to help, so he returned home and hired various persons in the community to help in his home. One day his youngest son, Lucian, fell in a cauldron in which soap was being made. He was severely burned, but his life was spared.

On May 18, 1875, Lucian went for his cows down by the Provo River, and failed to return home. The river was very high at the time, and searchers covered it in hopes of finding his body, but to no avail. Finally, around the first of June the body was found near Charleston by some fishermen.

The children, Emily Jane, Hugh Anderson, Lucian Heaton and Mary Elizabeth were reared by relatives.

NORTON AND EMILY HEATON JACOB



Norton Jacob was born August 11, 1804 at Sheffield, Mass., a son of Udney Hay Jacob. He married Emily Heaton at Busti, New York in 1830. They were endowed in the Nauvoo Temple with the second company on December 12, 1845. Norton also married Elizabeth Harris Mott.

Norton Jacob was born of sturdy American stock. His forefathers had come to America from England in the early 1600's

and played an influential role in the Revolutionary War.

Norton became acquainted with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and espoused it with all his heart. He and his wife were baptized members on March 15, 1841 at La Harpe, Ill.

Norton received much opposition from his family, who told him they would rather he be dead than a Mormon. He finally was able to convert his father to The Church, and Udney Jacob became a strong member.

A skilled carpenter and cabinet maker, Norton was called to work on the Nauvoo Temple during its construction. He also assisted in building wagons for the trek of the saints westward. His wage for a winter spent building wagons was a wagon.

Norton began the trek to the west, but was forced to leave his wife and family of six at Baker's Camp, some five days' travel from Winter Quarters. Here their seventh child, a girl, was born. Norton continued on West with the first company of saints and on the first night in the valley of the Great Salt Lake plowed three acres of ground and planted various crops the next day.

After seeing his company safely in the valley Norton turned eastward to join his wife and family and bring them west. During the trip west in 1848 his son Oliver became ill and died enroute. His son Lucian was a great help to Emily and the family, as Norton had many responsibilities with the company he was directing.

After settling in Salt Lake Norton was made foreman of the carpenters and joiners working on the temple block. He married five wives under polygamy, three of whom bore him no children.

Norton spent 10 years in Salt Lake in construction projects, and then obtained a farm on Mill Creek, later moving to Spanish Fork and then coming to Heber City July, 1860. He moved to Midway in 1862 and was part of the Fort String. He was elected justice of the peace in Midway. In later years he moved to American Fork and then Glenwood, Sevier County, where he died.

His wife, Emily, was a constant support to him throughout his life. She bore him 11 children, and her uncomplaining attitude, coupled with her faith, courage and fortitude were a comfort to Norton.

Children of Norton and Emily were:
 Elsie Pamela, married Jessie Snyder

Benjamin, died when two days old
 Oliver Bar, died on the plains enroute to Utah

Lucian Heaton, married Janet Clotworthy
 Elizabeth Jane, died as an infant
 Ira Norton, married Julia Gerber
 Emma, died at 2 years old
 Joseph, married Helena Ellenora Gerber
 Emily Amelia
 Mary Elizabeth
 Isaac.

Children of Norton and Elizabeth Harris
 Mott Jacob:
 Norton Kellogg
 Frank Graham
 Sidney Osborn
 Benjamin Alonzo.

CHARLES HENRY AND ELIZA JAMES LOVE

Charles Henry Love was born July 26, 1819 in Greece, Genesee County, New York, a son of Samuel and Catherine Teaple Love. He married Eliza M. James, who was born in Town Perry, Pike County, Illinois. Charles died in 1892.

Charles and Eliza Love were among some of the first settlers in Midway, and built their home in the town square.

Some of their children were:
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Clara, married to James Provost
 Alice, married to Frank Greenwall
 Melvina, married to Orson Lance
 Tom
 Benjamin.

JOHN LOWE

John Lowe was born at Urgan, Lancashire, England, April 24, 1818. He married Mary Wilgoose in 1839. They were members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They sailed for America from Liverpool with their five little children in 1853. They crossed the ocean in the "Elvira Owen" ship and landed in New Orleans. They crossed the plains in the Cyrus H. Wheelcock Company. They arrived in Salt Lake in 1853 in time for October Conference. John was an expert blacksmith and a splendid farmer. Mary was a good nurse and efficient home maker. She died at the age of 57 in Willard, Utah. John later married Mrs. Mary Miller. They lived together until John's death at Willard October 15, 1891.